Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week —ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 15 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1835. [No. 2,489.

Bombay Temperance Society.

THE Committee of the BOMBAY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, being desirous of having established under their patronage, Taverns, both in the town and its environs, for the sale of suitable refreshments to the exclusion of all ardent spirits, will be ready to confer, with any persons of respectable character and steady habits, who may be willing to conduct them, and to state the degree of encouragement which, they are disposed to afford.

Application to be made to the REV. H. JEFFREYS, or Mr. A. B. BOSWELL.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects, of THOMAS SUTTON, late a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Artillery of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, as the Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects, of ROBERT MANSFIELD, late a Major in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Madras establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire as the Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 27th day of May 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

A CARD.

C. OLIVER, JEWELLER, SILVER-SMITH, AND WATCH MAKER, respectfully begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency, those residing at outstations, and the Public in general; that he intends opening Shop on the 1st June 1835, in Meadow Street, next door to the Shop lately occupied by MERVANJEE AHMEDBHOY, where all business in the JEWELLERY, SILVER-SMITH, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING branches will be carried on.

C. O. pledges himself that all orders with which he may be favored, will be executed in the very best possible manner, and that nothing on his part shall be wanting to insure a liberal patronage and support.

Every description of Military Ornaments manufactured.

Orders from outstations will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

CHAMPAGNE, a small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, Quarts 45 Rupees, Pints 25 Rupees per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH,

Ash Lane, 27th May, 1835.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE COMMON ASSIGNEE OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.

ON Friday next, the 29th inst., and following days, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell, under the sanction of the above authority, the following Houses, Lands, and Property, belonging to the Estate of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, (a partner in the firm of THOMAS CROWFORD and Co.,) an Insolvent, as follows, viz :—

1st. On the *first day's sale*, will be disposed of, the whole of the Stock in trade now laying in their Warehouse; comprizing Cordage, Canvass and Marine Stores, Blocks, &c. of all descriptions, 3 large Iron Tanks, and about 50 Iron Tar, or Oil Barrels. The sale to take place on the premises, the corner of "Forbes" and "Apollo" Streets.

2d. On Saturday, the 30th Instant, will be sold on the premises, all the Household Furniture, Property, and Effects of the said HORMUSJEE DHUNJEE, Patell, particulars of which will hereafter be given; and, by the sanction of JAGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, the Mortgagee, all that Messuage or Dwelling House, Compound and Premises, situated in Bora Bazaar Street, within the Fort, and opposite to Hunman Lane together with three several Shops or Sheds adjoining, and the Ground on which the same are built.

N. B As this property will be sold, subject to the Mortgagee, the Mortgagee will join in the Conveyance to the purchaser.

3d. On Monday the 1st of June, on the premises, that extensive parcel or Lot of Ground, with spacious pucka built dwelling Houses, out Houses, Sheds, &c. known as the *Duncan Rope Walk*, together with the Household Furniture, Property, and effects, Rope Machinery, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. contained on the Premises.

Also in seperate lots a Stable and Ground, in the Duncan Road.

AND ON THE SAME DAY.

A stable and Warehouse, situated at Mahim.

The sale of the General Property, will commence at 11 A. M. of each day of sale, and at 5 P. M. precisely on the specified days, will be put up the several Lots of landed property and Houses.

The Premises may be viewed and the deeds and documents connected therewith—Terms of sale, &c. inspected upon application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

The Household Furniture and property will be on view at each place, two days prior to the day of sale.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1835.

ERRATUM.

For "belonging to the Estate of Messrs. Thomas Crawford and Co. Insolvents" as set forth in an Advertisement in last Saturday's Courier, *read*, "belonging to the Estate of Hormusjee Dhunjee Patell (a partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Crawford, and Co.)

નાદાર · દેવાદારની · ફોરદૅની · છો
મૅન · આશા જગીતનું · ખુંમથીના
ફેર · લીલાવ · ફરીન · વેચશે *

ખુશરવારે તારીખ · ૨૯ મી · આગ
ના · મહીનાની · ૬ઠા · તેપછી · બીજ · આ

વુ · દાહડાઓ · ઘરબી · મીલીમરસ · ખરીય · બ્રમજનજી · તથા · કુમપની · ઉપર · કહેવા · પટીલ · ની · થાવાથી · હેઠલ · કહેલા · ઘેરો · તથા બ્રમીનો · તથા · મીલકતો · હોરમજજી · ધનજી · પટેલ · (તે · મીલીમરસ · થામસ · કરાપરડ · તથા કુમપની · ની · પેઢીનો · ભિ · પંનથીમાલો ·) ભિ · નાદાર · દેવાદારછે · તેહનીજે · તે · વેચવે · તેની · વીગત *

૧ લું * — પેલેલા · દાહડાનાં · વેપાણ ઓ · તેહોનાં · વખારો · જેવાઇ · વેપાર · ના · ગ · માવછે · તે · વેચવે · તેઓ · હોરડાઓ · — ધ નાન · — વાહાણ · ખાનાનો · થામાન — હો રડાં · નાનવાનાકપાઓ · તથા · ભિ · વખારે · બધી જાતનો · તથા · તરાણ · મોટી · લોહેડાની · ના કીઓ · તથા · આયરે · ૫૦ લોહેડાનાં · ના ર · અથવા · તેલનાં · બારલો · — ભિ · વેચાણ · ટારપલ · તથા · ખિસોનાં · ઓહેલાઓનાં · નાદાં · ઉપર વખારછે · તાહાં · થશે *

૨ જું * — શનવારે · તારીખ · ૩૦ મી · પાલતા · મહીનાનીકીને · દીને · બાહા · મીલકતછે · તાંબાજ · બ્ભિ · હોરમજજી · ધનજી · પટેલને · લેરશં નગારવાને · ચારવે · યામાન · તથા · મીલકત · તથા · મશબાબ · તેની · ગોકરા · બીજા · હવે · પછી · જણા વામા · આવશે · તથા · જગાનનાથજી · શંકરશેઠ · ગારવી · લેનારની · શતાથી · રહેવાનું · લેર · ભિ · ક · તેહનો · વાડો · તથા · અમલો · જે · ઘોટઓ · લોરા · બબારના · ઓહેલાઓ · તથા · હનમાન · ની · ગલીમી · શામબેછે · તે · તથા · તેને · લગા · તા · તરાણ · કુકાનનાં · છાપરાઓ · તથા · ભિ · મીલકત · બાબેલીછે · તેની · જમીન · બધાં · વેચશે *

બીજું * — ભિ · મીલકત · ગીરવી · દાવા વીશેનાં · ક્રારણાવાર · વેચે આઓ · આવશે · ને ખરીદદારને · લગત · ક્રરી · આપેઆઓ · ગીરવી દાર · થાયે · શાંભેલ · થશે *

૩ જું * — સોમવારે · તારીખ · ૧ લી · જુનને · દીને બાહા · મીલકતછે · તાંબાજ · ઓ ટ · જમીનનો · કટકો · અથવા · જમીનનો · લાટ તે · થાયે · પાકા · બાધણીનું · રહેવાનું · લેર · ન થા · બારનાં · લેરો · તથા · છાપરાઓ · તથા · ભિ · વગેરે · જેને · લોકો · (ડનકન · રોપ · વાક ·) ફટલે · ડનકન · કરદેરી · ક્રરી · કહેવાથી · ઓ ળખેછે · તે · તથા · તાહાનો · લેર · શનગારવાનો · યામાન · તથા · મીલકત · તથા · મશબાબ · તથા દોરડાં · વગવાનો · રાગો · તથા · ગાડીઓ · તથા ઘોડાઓ · તથા · ભિ · વગેરે · તે · લેરમાં · જેકાઇ છે · તે · કુમા · વેચશે * બીજું · જુદા · જુદા · લાનો · ખરીને · ડનકનરોડ · પરનો · ભિ · તબેલો · તથા · નોંધ · વેચશે *

અને · તે જદીને *

શ્રી · જેરેમજો · ભિ · તબેલો · તથા · વ પારપીલા · વેચશે *

શવલા · યામાનનું · વેચાણ · દર · વેચા ણને · લગે · વેહેલે · પોહોરનાં · બલાક · ૧૧ ના · કુડ · થાશે · તથા પાછલા · પોહોરના · બ લાક · ૫ · ના · બરુર · હરવેલે · દાડે · બેટલાભિ યાલે · ખુબમીની · મીલકતો · તથા · બેસો નાં · વે ચેમાઓ · આવશે *

મીલકતો · તથા · ખતો · તથા · ભિ · વીસે નાં · બાજલીમાઓ · તથા · વેચાણની · ખોલી · તથા · ભિ · વગરે · જોવું · ઇચ્છો · મીલીમરસ · પરીય · બ્રમજનજી · તથા · કુમપની · વાલાઓને · પુછેબાથી · જોવાશે · આવશે *

ઘર · શનગારવાનો · યામાન · તથા · મીલ કત · દર · ભિ · ઇચ્છાણે · વેચાણનેબે · લગા · ગણે · જોવા · દેવે *

નીલબટ · બેન · તા ૨૩ મી · મેઇ · ૧૮૩૫

મુલ · મુક *

ગીઆ · થનીયાર · વારનાં · મોરીસનાં · પતરમો · ભિ · જહેર · બબર · છાપા · ફની · તે મો · છાપીલ · બુતલે · મીલીમરસ · બ્રમથ · બરા પરડ · તથા · કુમપની · નાદાર · દેવાદારોછે · તે ની · મીલકતોછે · તે · ઠેકાણે · ભિ · વાયદું · જે · (હોરમજજી · ધનજી · પટેલ · તે · મીલીમરસ · થા મસ · કરાપરડ · તથા · કુમપનીની · પેઢીનો · ભિ · પંનથીમાલોછે) તેની · મીલકતછે *

For Passage to London.

THE fast sailing BRIG RESOURCE, A. I., H. SMITH, Commander, will leave for London direct on the 31st instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers. For Passage,—apply to Mr. GR[illegible]

Ash Lane, 27th May

For Freight to such Port as may Offer.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, is daily expected from Madras. Apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a small quantity of Hock, in six dozen chests, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

FOR sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN and Co.—A small quantity of superior brown creaming Champagne, received per Edinburgh from Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER and Co., of Frankfort.

Rampart Row, 27th May, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 27th Instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., will submit for sale, a considerable quantity (about 700 pieces), of unbleached Long Cloth, of fine quality and texture, calculated for Shirting, Sheetings, and general domestic purposes; also a few Table Covers, several Coils of Europe Cordage, an extensive assortment of Saddlery, about 50 Cases of Fresh French Claret, which can be recommended.

AND

The Household Furniture and Property of, the late JOSEPH DE LIMA E SOUZA, Esq., consisting of Couches, Chairs, Tables, Bed and Dressing Room Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

At Noon—Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1835.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co, will submit for sale, by public auction, without reserve, a variety of Band Instruments, belonging to the 6th Bombay N. I., comprizing as follows :—

B. and C. Clarionets, with 8 keys, and Leather cases and mouth pieces.
E. and F. ditto, ditto, ditto.
B. C. D. and E. Flutes with 1 key.
F. and G. Flutes with 4 keys.
French Horns and Cases.
Basoons, Large Drum, Tambourine, Turkish Cymbals, Trombone, Triangle, Clarionet and Bassoon Reeds.

The Instruments are all in good order, and all commissions for the purchase of any part of the selection, will be duly attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1835.

ON Tuesday next, the 2d of June, Messrs. FRITH, ROMANJEE and Co., will submit, to sale by Public Auction, in the Officers Lines of the 8th Regt. N. I. a suite of Bungalows, at present occupied by Major ROBERTSON, as follows, viz.

One Bungalow with tattee walls, and iron barred and fixed Venetian Windows, 26 by 26½ with closed rear Veranda.

One Dining Room Bungalow with fixed Venetian window 19 by 29 and one end Veranda 6ft. broad.

One entrè or passage hall 26. by 14. and a covered passage 18. by 6ft. connecting it with porch for [illegible]ges.

One drawing room 20 by 30 with a 6ft. Veranda on long side.

One Shameana 21 by 33 feet.

One large Bungalow, consisting of two apartments, each 32 by 21½ft. and offices attached, surrounded on 3 sides by a 6ft. veranda; the walls of plank frame work, lined with chintz and matting, and with iron barred windows.

A series of out houses, including godown, dispense, Cookrooms, Coach house and Stable, &c.

— feet of teakwood compound railing, including three gates, the above property will be on view the day before the sale, when each Bungalow will be put up for sale separately.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Bungalows to be taken down by the present proprietor and erected (if on the Esplanade) for the purchasers by the 15th October next, on or before which date, the same are to be paid for. A plan of the whole may be seen on application to F. B. and Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

CARBONELL'S WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FRITH, ROMANJEE and Co., the following wines, of superior quality, viz.

Superior old Sherry from — Messrs. Carbonell and Son.....Rs. 26 per doz.
Do. old Port do.....24. do. do.
Do. Claret 1st Growth do. " 45 do.
Do. do. 2d Growth do. " 30 do.

ALSO

The following high flavor'd Rhenish Wines, particularly adapted for the prevailing hot weather,

Rheingaur per doz.....Rs. 25
Schloss Johannisberg (Taefel wine) Vintage 1818 19..... " 25.

Nesbit Lane, 27th May, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell, by Public Auction, on Monday, the 22d Proximo, at 12 o'clock, at their Rooms, two high Caste Arab Horses, the Property of the late Major MANSFIELD, 5th Madras Light Cavalry; one of these Horses is a well known Racer called "Skiff."

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell, by Public Auction, on Monday next the 1st Proximo at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, a double Barrelled Gun, and a Pair of Pistols, Books, Wearing Apparel, a quantity of Beer, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c., the property of a Gentleman deceased.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

IN the Press, and will be published in the early part of next month, The

NEW MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES.

Price 2 Rs, per copy.

As only a limited number of copies will be struck off to meet the great demand for the work, early applications are required; to be addressed, *Post Paid*, to Mr. MALVERY, Proprietor of the Circulating Library in Church lane.

Orders to be accompanied with Remittances, or references for payment, and directions regarding the delivery or transmision of the book.

TRAVANCORE PEPPER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DEWAN of His Highness the RAJAH of Travancore, will receive tenders to the extent of 6000 Candies of Pepper, or any portion thereof, the produce of the present season.

The tenders are to specify the price per Candy of 500. English pounds. one-third of which must be paid or Company's Paper, regularly transferred in the name of the Dewan, deposited on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited to the Travancore Government if the Pepper be not paid for and cleared away before the 28th day of February next.

The whole cost of the Pepper is to be paid at the Commercial Treasury at Allepey in Chacroms at 28½ per Rupee; in Madras Rupees, or in Government Bills on the Resident at Travancore.

The Pepper will be delivered at the price agreed upon, packed in Mat Robins along side any vessel in the roads of Aleppey, free of any charge whatever, but is to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time it is removed from the Government Godowns, when receipts must be granted by the purchaser, or his agents.

The Pepper is of good Merchantable quality, and samples may be seen and any required information obtained by application to J. CALDECOTT, Esq., the Government Agent, at Aleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW, *Dewan.*

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 2d. May, 1835.

નરાયેનક્રારનો મરી*

ખબર.હીમાંથી આપીદિયજે*

ક્રેણલે આલમ નરાવેનક્રારના રાજાનો દેવાન ગ્રેટ ૬૦૦૦ ખાંડી અથવા તેગ્રેથી ઘાડ્રદ્ધિ હીગ્રા મરી વેચતાં લેવા શારુ જેગ્રોડ પરપોજવો આપયે જેને લેશે તે મરી હાલની ગ્રાશરામની પેદાશના*

પરપોજલમાં દર ફિ ખાંડી અંગારે ૭ ૫૦૦ રતલ પરમાણેનો ભાવ લખા જાણાવવો તથા જેનુ પરપોજલ કબુલ થયે તે ચાણીક ફિ તરીજ ભાગાનાં રુપીમા અમાનત મુકવા અથવા નકીતો શરકારી નોટો દેવાનના નામ ઉપર શરેરાના પરમાણે ફેરવાવી આપી અમાનત મુકવી ને જો ઈ મરી નાદીપ્ર ૨૮ મી આવતી ફેબરવારી શ્રમી રુપીમા પગાર કરીને ઉચકી નહી લઈ જાયતો અનામત રુપીમા નરાવેનક્રારની શરકાર ગુનેહગારીગ્રો લેશે*

મરીનો બધ્રો અવેજ શ્રી આલપડીની વેપાર ખાતાનાં ખર્જનાગ્રો ભરગ્રે તે દરફ ક રુપીમાનાં ૨૯ા ચકરમ પરમાણે મદરાયનાં રુપીમા અથવા નરાવેનક્રારનાં વકીલ ઉપરના શરકારી કુડીમા આપવી*

તે મરી જે કીમતે ઠરશે નેમ શાદ રીની મુડીગ્રો બાંધી આલપડીનાં રહાતા ગ્રોગ્રે દરફ ક ખારકરાની બોરકુગ્રો બીજો કાંઈ ખરચ હીમા વનાં પેંગ્રાડી આપશે પણ વપારગ્રોથી કાઢ્રડેમા પછી ખરીદદાર ને ગાંઠે જોખંમ રેશે ને તેની પોય ખરીદદાર અથવા આડતીમા પાસેથી તે વખત લીધાગ્રો આલશે*

તે મરી શારાં વેપાર લાયકનાંછે ન થા તેનો બગડનો જોવો શેરુ અથવા કાંઇ તે વીશેનુ બીજુ પુછવુ હોયતો શ્રી આલપાડ્રનો શરકારી આડતીગ્રો જે— કાલડી ક્રોત ઇટાકુરને મલેથી અથવા પુછેમા થી મોલુમ પડશે*

(શહી) સુબરૂ*

દેવાન*

ટ્રજુર કચેરી તરીવાનદમ. }
તા૦ ૨ જી મેરુ ૧૮૩૫ }

FOR SALE—Excellent Sherry, at Rupees 9 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BECK AND CO.—while intimating to their Friends and the community in general, their intention to remove their place of business on or about the 1st proximo to the "Apollo House" recently in the occupation of the late Mr. Brooks,—avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge with grateful thanks, the very great support they have received from a liberal Public;—and at the same time to state that on Tuesday next the 2d proximo they will dispose of by public outcry, at their new Premises, an extensive collection of goods, comprising Glass, Plated and Crockery Ware, Piece Goods, Wine, Beer and Liquors, Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c., particulars of all which will appear in a future Advertisement.

Forbes Street, 27th May, 1835.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c., of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen.
Port.....at Rs. 24 per doz.
Lisbon..... " 12 "
Brandy.....at Rs. 15 a 18 "
Do. in wood.....at " 3½ per Gallon,
Jamaica Rum, at " 12 per dozen.
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.
French Liqueurs, of sorts, 18 per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer Rs. 6 "
Rum Shrub, in pints, " 9 "
Muscatel Frontignan " 12 "
General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 27th May, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BEEBEE WALBAHEE Inhabitant of Bombay, has contracted to sell her Dwelling House, Situated in the Oart called "Gharwady" without the Fort of Bombay; any person or persons having any claim, by way of inheritance, mortgage, transfer or otherwise, to prefer against the said property are requested to prefer his, her, or their claim, to Mr. J. Barretto, at the Secretary's Office within 14 days from the date hereof, after which no claim whatever, will be admitted.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

MESSRS. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., beg to state that they have lately purchased the undermentioned Articles, which, are now exposed for sale, at their shop, opposite to Government House:

Pairs of very handsome and elegant 8 light Chandeliers.
Ditto....ditto....ditto....6 ditto.
Ditto....ditto....ditto....5 ditto.
Ditto very handsome plated Double Branch Wallshades, without pans and drops.
Pieces of very handsome Pattern Flowered Europe Carpets.
Ditto.....common ditto.

Pairs of very Rich Ladies' Gold Earrings, Fresh Oilman's stores, Superior English Bottled Sherry and Port wine, in 3 and 6 dozen cases, Superfine Black and Drab gentlemen's Round Hats, Denmark Table covers, of different colours, Cannisters of Spices, Nuts, sweet Biscuits, and Patent Shot, No. 1 to 8.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. " 1
Ships Articles..... " 1
Policies of Insurance,..... " 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... " 2
Bills of Lading..... " 2
Powers of Attorney, each ..... " 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *27th May,* 1835.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st proximo. The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

TO BE LET.

AN Airy Commodious Bungalow, called Devon Cottage, lately whitewashed, situated at Breach Candy road.—Apply to RUSTOMJEE HORMASJEE MODY, at his house, in Mody Street, within the Fort.

Bombay, 27th May, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Surat, on the evening of the 3rd instant, the lady of W. Blenkins, Esquire, 6th N. I. of a daughter.

At Dharwar, on the 16th instant, the lady of Archibald Spens, Esquire, C. S. of a son.

On the 18th instant, at Surat, the lady of the Revd. James Jackson, Chaplain, of a son.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. H. Jacob, 19th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Lieut. W. Trevelyan, 2d Light Cavalry, from Deesa.
Lieut. J. Unwin, Artillery, from Surat.
Ensign Morris, H. M. 40th Regt.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Brown, 16th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Ensign W. Brown, 12th Regt. to Baroda.
Captain W. J. Brown, Major of Brigade, to Baroda.
Lieut. C. B. Raitt, 1st Gr. Regt to Dharwar.
Lieut. Alex. Burnes, 21st Regt. N. I. to Cutch.
Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I. to Surat.
Lieut. F. N. B. Tucker, 14th Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.
Ensign H. Boye, 22nd Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad.
Ensign W. J. Boye, attached to do. to do.
Lieut. C. B. Boye Invalid Est., to Serendcoog.
Capt. O. Poole, 9th Regt, N. I. to Baroda.
Capt. Wm. Burnett, E. Regt. to Poonah.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

May 23d. Ship Samdany, P. Deverger, Master, from Calcutta 10th March, Cananore, 16th April, and Goa, 5th May.

Passengers,—Mrs. P. Deverger, Major Morrison, and 50 Natives.

Do. Ship Hydroos, Aboobucker, Nacquedah, from Cannanore, 16th April.

Passengers,—John Desmier, Henry Desmier, and 18 Natives.

Do. Barque Crown, J. Cowman, Master, from Liverpool, 1st January.

24th. His Majesty's Ship Andromache, H. D. Chads, Esq. Captain, from Calicut 7th May.

DEPARTURES.

May 23d. Grab Brig Two Brothers, W. Deller, Master to Coomta, on the Coast.

24th, Barque Eucles, Thomas Smith, Master to Liverpool.

Do. Portuguese Brig of War Estrella de Demao Goolam Hoosan, Nacquedah, to Demaun.

Passengers,—Sixty Troops.

25th. The H. C. New Cutter Nurbudah, Lieut. P. L. Powell, in charge, to the Persian Gulf.

Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene, Mr. J. Bird, Midshipman, in Charge, to Surat.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—John Marsh, and Brig Resource.
Do, Liverpool,—Otterspool, Mona and Caledonia,
Do, China.—Caledonia, Helen, Charlotte, and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
Do, Penang,—Nassery,
Do, Siam,—Futtayalbary,
Do, Mauritius,—Grab Dowlet Pursaud.
Do, Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy,
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino,
Do, Clyde—Ospray.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,

H. Co's, Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel.
Do, Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do, Do, Steamer Hugh Lindsay,
Do, Do, Brig Thetis,

FREE TRADERS.—Otterspool, Caledonia, Mona, William Ritchie, Kent, Ospray, Scotia, Scaleby Castle, Edinburgh, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Resource, and May.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Helen, Fort William, Caledonia, Pascoe, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Futtalbarry, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, George Cruttenden, Golconda, Grab Shaw Byramgore, Brigs Robert Spankie, Prim, and Grab Dadloy.

Portuguese Vessels—Asia, and Infante Regentg.

Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtel Kurrim and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Lo. 1.....	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ¾	017¼
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108¾ at	108¼
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¼	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	7/8
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¼	101½
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅝
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221½
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

May 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
27th Wednesday.....	11 34	11 59
28th Thursday.....	11 34	11 50
29th Friday.....	0 6	0 23

To Correspondents.

HOMO in our next.

We cannot consent to publish the letter of INQUIRY. The person in question we believe to be, if not *harmless*, at least not worth the labor of a "Critique." He has had his day, and that day he spent like many who went before him. We hope with our Correspondent, that he may carry to his retirement the pleasing reflection of having done even "one act" to relieve the dark page of his official career, but we have heard of none.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1835.

THE Shipping Report announces the arrival of the Ship *Hydroos*, from Cananore 16th ultimo; the *Sandany* from Calcutta the 10th March; H. M. Ship *Andromache*, from Calicut the 7th instant, and the Barque *Crown*, John Cowman, from Liverpool the 1st January, since our last.

Passengers by the Hydroos;—J. Deamier, H. Desmier and 18 natives.

Passengers by the Sandany, Major Morrison and 50 natives.

A Correspondent who signs himself TEMPERANCE has drawn our attention to the facilities now afforded to the soldiers stationed at Colabah to transgress against the rules of the Temperance Society, to which many of the men, as our Correspondent states, are known to have subscribed. He states that there are many Native and Portuguese inhabitants now residing within a few yards of the Barracks, who deal in all manner of pernicious and intoxicating Drugs, and who decoy the not unwilling admirers of the Cordial into their places of resort. European Pensioners are also said to sin against the Rules of the Society, and our Correspondent suggests that those Shops and places of resort should be removed if there be any wish on the part of the Society to see a compliance with its rules, or the public authorities to see the vice of drunkenness effectually checked among the classes of Society who are most apt to avail themselves of the slightest temptation to indulgence in that vice that may present.

AMONG the many subjects which have of late been forced on the attention of the Government of India, it is surprising that the restrictions to which the uncovenanted servants of the Company are subjected, did not attract notice. We allude to the regulation which prevents them, in the case of ill health, from proceeding beyond certain limits. In days of yore when the Company exercised an arbitrary and almost irresponsible power over their servants in India, regulations were given birth to which it would have defied a conjuror to find out the object of. They were evidently by that spirit of petty despotism which is found to obtain in all societies where laws exist against the expression of public opinion. The regulation we now alluded to is one of that class. But perhaps it might be ungenerous to throw the whole of the odium on the Court, as it, we may take for granted, was led to adopt the principle of those regulations by the recommendations of the individuals to whom the Government had been intrusted, and in whose judgment, in matters of such minor importance, the Court must naturally have thought they could with safety rely. It is time, however, that the Government of India should cancel from the calendar of its crude laws, the Regulation alluded to, as well as many others equally indicative of a narrow and illiberal policy. Thanks to the spirit of the times, we may now expect to see the measures of the India government based [illegible] period the amount of positive labor performed, the balance would, at least, not be against the uncovenanted servants. The chief portion of them (the days of sinecures are over or ought to be) fill offices of responsibility at salaries by no means more than adequate to the services performed. If they can save any money, they are fortunate, and must be chiefly obliged to their own economy. At best, they may only expect to realize a scanty pittance after wasting the better part of their life and health in the service, and their friends and country may receive them when neither can contribute to their pleasure. But, with the greater portion of them, saving is out of the question, and all that is left for them is to combat illness as they best may, knowing that their appointment is their sole dependency, and, should they leave it, that they may be reduced to beggary. To this extremity are they pressed, that, after a period of servitude however long, they shall receive no pension, and should ill health assail them, they may not proceed to that country the climate of which alone might lead to their convalescence. But it seems a piece of sheer caprice to deny them the privilege of spending their eighteen months where and how they choose, and we cannot, for the life of us, discover any earthly advantage the Company derive by denying them that privilege. Surely, when it is considered that those persons are valuable servants of the government, and that, from their having no pensions allowed, they are likely to remain in the service all their life time, the indulgence of visiting their native country to recruit their health and plaster up their shattered constitutions would be no great stretch of generosity. Indeed we are sure the government of India of the present day must consider the Rule a bad one, and would be glad to give their recommendation for its repeal. Should an application be got up by the uncovenanted servants in this Presidency we have little doubt the matter would receive the approval of this Government, and both recommendations would, there is every reason to hope, meet with the favorable attention of the Court. A benefit would thus be conferred on a deserving class of servants, without in any way incurring an increased expense. We cannot allow ourselves to suppose that the Court would insist on preserving the spirit and letter of a regulation which, to all intents and purposes, is a sentence of banishment against uncovenanted servants, nor can we think that the individual members of the court have so little sympathy with the feelings of their countrymen as to lend a deaf ear to any remonstrance which may be preferred.

EUROPE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

PRESENT POSTURE OF AFFAIRS.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Mora[illegible] preachers take advantage of the [illegible] review the past, and enforce re[illegible] the future. Merchants take [illegible] wares, balance their accounts [illegible] state of their affairs. Honest [illegible] debts if they ca[illegible] friend[illegible] want of leadership, might have sunk one part into apathy or fear, and the other into impatience or violence. By this timely stroke, all people have been thrown into their proper rank; and there is fair hope of the good fight being fought. It is not worth while to go into a tedious inquiry of how all this came about. The Whigs were weak, because they had not learned the strengthfulness of honesty. The Court and the King had long wished to get rid of them. The Tories were known to be ready. And the King seized the first opportunity that offered, for reinstating his friends the Tories. It is now plain that the King is adverse, to Reform,—moved by what influence it matters not. The King, it seems, has exercised his prerogative; whether wisely or well, history is preparing a page to show. The Monarchy, to all appearance, might have lasted for ever, if it could only have got out of its head that the abuses of other institutions were necessary to its existence. Thus, it is said that the House of Lords is necessary to the existence of the Monarchy. Now the House of Lords has set itself directly against the, hopes and wishes of the great majority of the people, and therefore is considered by them as an evil. At all events, therefore, from the good of the Monarchy, the people in their balance-sheet will deduct the evil they consider as derived from the House of Lords. In the same manner the tyranny of the Church of England sectaries, is declared necessary to the Monarchy. Another deduction therefore must be made for the evils of the Church; and the same in other instances. The danger of all this is, that instead of the Monarchy's being a good which compensates for all these evils, it should at some time be represented to the people as the great unreasonableness, set up and maintained that all lesser unreasonableness may flourish untouched under its shadow. There is no use in rashly endangering the strongest cause. There is manifestly a point, beyond which the most ardent admirer of monarchy cannot with safety hazard the object of his worship. Least of all was it politic to add the irritating circumstance of putting the Monarch on the naked and rude exercise of his personal judgment and interference; a complication of the case most perilous to the advisers, because it is obvious to the meanest capacity, that they can never expect to carry through the matter with advantage to the Crown, except by achieving an entire conquest over the people, and returning to the worst and most fearful times of English *and of Irish* history. Let the least trip or failure occur in the course they have thus marked out for themselves, and the Monarchy they profess to love, stands by their act and interference, shorn of all the beams that can be cut off from it by failure in an unpopular design.

TORY THREATS AND ALARMS.

COURIER—The Tories find their manoeu[illegible]vres fail, and they are an[illegible] them. A few days a[illegible] ened by the To[illegible] lutions of [illegible] migh[illegible] quisites in the minds of Tories below stairs—that, with trifling variations, their whole vocabulary just now might serve the uses of Conservative rhetoricians in higher places. It is nothing short of revolution—nothing short of immediate anarchy—with which we are threatened from day to day by every organ of Toryism. Nothing short of a *coup d'etat* under barely constitutional forms, can, according to their ablest advisers, save us from this dire consummation in the event of the present Elections being such has it is clear that they will be. To remonstrate with a desperate faction as to the danger of this language, would, we are well aware, be time thrown away. The proximate peril of losing power, which they see more and more imminent, has totally shut out from their view the ultimate results of their actions. No persons, however, whose minds are not perturbed by their situation, can possibly be influenced by the wild denunciations of men who see at stake their last venture for renewed supremacy.... It would be a merited retort upon the frantic outcries to our opponents, to tell them that their persevering charges of Revolutionary principles and violent designs, on all who dare to answer the challenge thrown out by the dissolution in the manner which they *must*, if Reformers, indicate on *their* part principles and designs which they do not dare plainly to acknowledge. We are acting on his Majesty's invitation to declare our opinions as between Reforming and Anti-Reforming principles, precisely as we acted on a similar invitation from the Throne in 1831—only with more calm, with more moderation, with more constitutional *retinue* than in the struggle for constitutional rights it was possible, perhaps, to preserve. Exactly in proportion as the language and the conduct of the Liberal party are unprecedently rational and measured, that of the *soi-disant* Conservatives becomes increasingly rabid and virulent. We accept with equal pleasure the indications thus afforded on both sides, on the one hand of full confidence of a victory which will not be abused; on the other, of the bitter foretaste of final and decisive defeat. As a ruling party, the doom of the Tories will be fixed by the present Elections. For we cannot credit their wild threats of a second dissolution. *That* would realize, with a vengeance, their own predictions of public confusion. But we do not fear an attempt like this even from Wellington-Stormount hardihood. *Il y a loin de la plume au poignard!* The Tories will think better of it.

STANDARD—.....We presume to put ourselves forward as representatives of that vast body of the humbler class to whom defect of rank and defect of talent forbids ambition, but who are nevertheless, by moral education, above being corrupted. We, and hundreds of others of this class, have been for four years warning our fellow subjects against submitting themselves to [illegible]

what shape would or could an Administration be constructed? If Lord Grey were induced to be once more the head of it, could he have the assistance of Lord Stanley and his friends, or not? If he could it must be on the condition that nothing more extensive in the way of Irish Church Reform should be granted by Lord Grey than that which Lord Stanley before agreed to. But then, what becomes of those other Whig Ministers whose declared difference with his Lordship on that occasion drove him and his four colleagues to resign? The Irish Church question is not one that can be shirked. It is not one that can be treated as a neutral question, like Catholic Emancipation, the disgrace of so many Ministers. Then let us look at the matter like men of business, and ask the electors and those who are working on them, what it is they want? If Lord Stanley were in office, the majority of the old Whig Cabinet, and indeed Lord Grey himself, must quit him, or alter their minds, and deserve that brutified name of "renegadoes." If they held their former sentiments, Lord Stanley holding his, there must be a split on one side or the other. Again, Lord Grey, supposing Lord Stanley off, would not bet "without Lord Althorp in the House of Commons," where the noble Earl declared him to be the *sine qua non*, and in which House, while the British Monarchy remains, Lord Althorp never more can sit. Does it appear that Lord Grey would be more inclined than a higher personage let it be understood he was, to accept for leaders in the House of Commons any of those gentlemen whom Lord Melbourne mentioned successively to the Sovereign as substitutes for the present Lord Spencer? We hardly think it. But further, Lord Grey could not again endure Lord Brougham in the Cabinet: and if he could, his Majesty would not. Why, then, we are reduced to the thin and unservicoable staple of the Melbourne Ministry, *minus* the Ex-Chancellor, whose office would be that of a cracked trumpet to the Ultra Radicals, swelling the noise and aggravating "the pressure from without,"—a pressure which it would be physically impossible for Lord Melbourne to withstand for eight-and-forty hours; and the Radicals reckon on such the weakness of the noble lord's position, and would loudly hail his return to the Government, that they might themselves climb in upon his shoulders. There is, to be sure, another alliance, and the more honourable, and to the country far more useful, which would be, and perhaps now is, within the noble Viscount's power; that is, in union with some of the most respectable of the recent colleagues. Why not inquire into the feasibility of an alliance with Sir Robert Peel, and on the principles of constitutional Reform? There might possibly, on the Irish Church question, be less difference between Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel than between Lord Melbourne and Lord Stanley. We hazard the opinion, that if ever the Ultra Radical pressure is to be effectually resisted, it will, it must, be by such a union as that which we have now suggested, between the rational and moderate portions of the Conservatives and the Whigs.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—The *Times* would seem to have fairly given up the Peel Ministry; for it recommends an alliance between Lord Melbourne "in union with some of the most respectable of his recent colleagues" and Sir Re-

ply the spiritual wants of 20 persons of another faith, the collection must be made at the expense of some considerable number of horse and foot. It is probable that in the Rathcormac slaughter, the powder and ball levelled at naked breasts cost more than the sum recovered from the widow. There is but one way of making the Irish Church pay its military expenses; and that is, by selling to anatomists the bodies of those slain in the collection of its blood stained revenue. By this expedient, which would at once serve divines and surgeons, and destroy the trade of Burkers, Bishops, and Resurrectionists in England, the Rathcormac butchery would yield about 120 guineas, at the rate of ten guineas a subject; which would probably be about the amount of a fortnight's expenses to the country of the military employed under Archdeacon Ryder. We think that this suggestion of ours will be admitted to be more feasible and efficient than Swift's project for the consumption of children. A glut in the dissecting-rooms is the only check to be expected. It shows great patriotism on our part thus to point out to the Tories an method of making one of the eldest and most loved abuses, pay its expenses—literally pay its way in blood. Little did those who attributed the invention of gunpowder to the devil imagine that combustible would be the sole power of a Christian Church. "How beautiful are the feet of those who preach the gospel of peace,"—when they are wet with warm gore, and leave the print of Cain and Mammon! "He shall preach peace," Archdeacon Ryder renders. He shall give the word to fire with ball-cartridge; and so well have the bullets performed their mission of peace, that twelve spirits are calmed past the disturbance of tithes, and where the weary are at rest. The true and active Missionary Society of the Irish Church is the arsenal; its tracts are cartridge-papers; and he who runs may read the errand of its bullets. It penetrated the hearts of men in a most unanswerable manner, and converts the living to the dead. But, we repeat, these things are expensive; and the question is, whether the electors of England are content to pay the price of such luxuries. Let them suffer the Tories to gain a majority, and all such abominations have a renewed lease. Some change of the mode will alone be attempted for as sincere Reformers deal with institutions having virtue in them, so the Tories deal with abuses having nothing but vice in them; they propose to renovate, not to destroy—to change the outward shape of the thing, but to leave the substance and the core of the mischief unchanged. In a word, they would only trim and prune abuses, that their days may be long and their fruit copious. As we have before observed, we know the men to be unchanged in spirit and opinions. Their place of penitence, had they been capable of penitence, was in Opposition; and mark what they are, in marking what they were in this Opposition. The wolf has just now a bone in his throat: pull it out—and your bill to the removal of the stoppage in the wolf's gullet, and make a clear thoroughfare for the swallowing up of your own substance.—*Spectator*.

HOW JOHN DESIRED HIS SERVANTS TO WALK ABOUT THEIR BUSINESS, AS THEY COULD NOT AGREE AND TOOK HIS OLD STEWARD BACK AGAIN.

annoyance and misfortunes coming so ther, mad John quite melan- in his room, and de- the table and with a heavy him-

lows are of one mind; some of them never meet but foul language passes between them; and though the knaves have hung together as yet, methinks there must be a break up speedily."

One would suppose John, like his sister Peg, must have had the gift of second-sight; for just at that moment came a gentle, timorous, undecided tap to the door, and on John's answering, "Come in," in walked Sheepface, evidently looking a good deal nonplussed, and scarcely knowing how to open his mind. At last, after humming and hawing for a time, "Honoured master," said he, "we have just heard that Allsop's father, poor old fellow, has kicked the bucket at last; and now, as he'll have enough to do with his own farm, he gives up the books here directly. He desires me to make his best respects, and say, he's very sorry to leave the hall, but hopes you'll have no difficulty in finding somebody to take his place."

"Why," Master Sheepface," replied John, "methinks the matter should not be quite so easy; for 'tis but a week or so since you all told me that without Allsop you could not get on at all—that he was the only fellow who could keep any order among the under-servants—and that without him all would go to rack and ruin."

"I grant," said Sheepface, "we may have said something to that effect; but one should not be taken at their words, you know; and really we find now there are so many clever fellows among the under-servants—who by this time understand ciphering pretty well—that i' faith, there will be no lack of hands to supply his place."

"Ap-Rice, perhaps?" answered John—"well, he's a sharp, clever, active little body, and may do."

"Why, no—not exactly Ap-Rice," replied Sheepface;—"he's a clever little fellow, as you say, to be sure—but, not exactly the man to take the upper end of the table. There's a something—a kind of a sort of a—that is—as it were—in short, he won't please the rest."

"Well, get on, Sheepface—who's next?"

"What say you to Johnny?"

"What—whispering Johnny? Nothing—Pat him over—he's not worth wasting breath upon."

"Well, then,—perhaps [*hesitating*] Littledone might do."

"Littledone!—that mischievous, marplotting babbler—a fellow consorting under my very nose with Dan—a fellow whom Dan has called a liar to his face, and then told him he meant nothing personal—a fellow, who, when a gentleman kicks his seat of honour is satisfied with being told that he was only kicked in his public character?—No, no—no more of him—Well, get on."

"I' faith," said Sheepface, "I find I am come to the end of my tether; for the truth is—'tis nonsense to conceal it—we are not quite a one among ourselves, what should be done as to two or three little matters—such as Patrick's living, among others—and so 'tis not easy to hit upon any one that will work in harness with the rest. Some think matters have been pushed far enough as to Patrick,—and, for mine own part, I am much of that mind, but Johnny, and Hob, and Neddy, and the Pensioner, are quite clear no good will be done till you pull Patrick's church down altogether, and build a Roman Catholic chapel instead."

"I'LL SOONER DIE FIRST," cried John. "Nay nay, since matters have come to this, I'll save you any further trouble about filling up the place I've one in my eye that I think will do.—Good day to you."

"But, my dear sir, cried Sheepface, who scarcely expected that John would have come to the point so abruptly, "although 'tis true as two of us could agree on most points, don't suppose we could not have jogged on together very comfortably. In the main point we were all quite

the main point—keeping your places, I muttered John.

might have been a little squabbling ," said Sheepface,—" and perhaps hose temper is of the shortest, might her abusive, but we should have atter up one way or another, and than ever."

to keep them in them. This however, they soon found to their cost was no longer the case. Though they all marched in procession to the market place in deep mourning, nodding to radical Dick and his friends as they passed, and winking familiarly, and though Buckram made the most *moving* speeches and all of them protested the estate was ruined if they staid not, the folks only laughed in their faces, and asked what worse they could be under Arthur than they had been under such a self-seeking crew, who had been thirty years from the beginning, and had only made their way into the house by promising what they knew very well they never could perform. 'Twas the same every where else upon the estate wherever they tried to get up a cry in their favour; the tenants either stared at them, or told them to go to the devil; many threw up their caps at once for Arthur—others said, 'twould be hard to hang him before trying him, and all of them were agreed that any change must be for the better.

All this while if you would have believed the newspapers, the whole estate was in a state of perfect convulsion. John, however, who had read some of these fearful accounts, having a curiosity to see how far they were true, slipped down to the public house, where he was told there was a great meeting of the tenants, at least a hundred strong; but when he came there, all he found was about a dozen of the lowest tatterdemalions in the village, debauched bankrupts, notorious swindlers, professed bullies, brawling bullies and such like, all bellowing at the top of their lungs, and abusing one another as heartily as Arthur or himself. "Aha!" said John to himself, this is a different guess sort of work from the meeting about Madam Reform—i' faith my blood runs cold yo when I think of them—but here, may I perish, if with this good cudgel and half-a-dozen stout fellows at my back, I could not clear the cause way of the whole of them in ten minutes."

In the course of that very day, John paid their wages, and told them, as soon as [illegible] given up the keys, and accounted duly for the silver spoons, they might walk about their business. Most of them had the sense to make the best of a bad bargain, and walk quietly out, as if quite delighted at their release; indeed all but Buckram, who hung on to the very last, and was found at last squatting behind the old wool-sack in the lumber room, in hopes of being [illegible] wad to spend another night at least in the house. When at length they had turned him out by main force, what did he do but write a letter to Cropley, who, he understood, was to be his successor, begging him to use his interest with John to get him a farm of the Chequers, which he said he would take on better terms than ever John had been able to let it before. Cropley, however, who was determined to get quit of him entirely, told him he had nothing to say about the matter—he might ask Arthur, or Robby when he came, and then he would get his answer. Then Buckram, seeing there was no hope of the lease, wrote back an impudent letter from Philip Baboon's house, upon whom he [illegible] sponge for a little, something in the

"CROPLEY,

"I was a consummate fool to demean myself so far as ever to think of setting myself down in such a beggarly pothouse as the Chequers—so my friends tell me, and I believe them. I wouldn't take a lease of it now, though it were offered gratis—so you will please to put my offer in the fire. Hoping soon to hear that you are kicked out as well as myself, I remain your humble servant,

"BUCKRAM."

No sooner had John got their backs fairly turned, than he began to rummage his servants' quarters—for he had a strong suspicion that he should not find all right. But bad as he took them to be, he had no notion of the full extent of their villany, till he began to pry a little into their concealments. Here in one corner, carefully hid among Buckram's old rags, was a bottle of French brandy and a corkscrew; under Allsop's bed, was the remains of a leg of mutton—here a quantity of soap and candles, which seemed to have been filched by Hallet—there a parcel of green tea—"sloe and sapperas, I hope," quoth John)—wrapped up in a religious

journal, answers to our notion of what ought to be considered *par excellence* the "people of England." Industry, intelligence, affluence, the love of order, the dread of multitudinous violence, anxiety for the maintenance of all those diversified rights and powers which the constitution has established for its own security, and vested in certain hands, and determined to specific uses, and which by their natural and regular operation, propel and control, and characterize the march of our constitutional monarchy,—these are the attributes of that class of Englishmen who may be justly regarded as forming the essence of the British nation. The address to the Crown, which was approved by these 5,000 or 6,000 representatives of the commercial capital and political creed of London, contained sentiments which could neither be rejected by the Royalist as too democratic, nor by the Liberal as too servile; they were those which any independent Reformer of abuses and Conservator of principles ought to avow, but by which knaves of either party could not fail to be embarrassed.

Torrents of foul slander have been poured upon us for having upheld the subjects and vindicated the character of that independent meeting: but the virulence has flowed from the same polluted source whence we have been charged since the very outset of these political movements with being "renegades"—with being "apostates"—with having abandoned our "declared principles"—with having turned against the "cause of the people."

Now it will, we presume, be admitted—for these accusations assume it as a fact—that *The Times has* ere now been the advocate of public liberty—that it has defended the national rights—that it has resisted inroads of arbitrary power—that it has flung the shield of truth and reason before the feeble and oppressed.

If our revilers, in their rancour, deny this obvious inference from their own reproaches, we may be excused for touching on a few points of modern history, all confined within the term of a 20 year's peace—we ask forgiveness of the thousands whose confidence in us has been strengthened and riveted by our late proceedings; but there are enemies to be shamed, our friends will therefore pardon us this digression.

What journal was it that in the year 1816 roused the nation to such a pitch of just hostility towards the oppressive and odious income tax as forced a corrupt House of Commons to strike it by a single vote out of the budget, and released Great Britain from a burden of 14,000,000*l.* sterling per annum? What was the course of *The Times* journal in the year 1819, when the Peterloo massacre of our fellow-citizens was indicated by the Sidmouths of the day, its authors rewarded, and its accusers threatened with the whole weight of official vengeance, for daring to cry out against the shedders of innocent blood? If the services of *The Times* at that dark and disastrous period have been forgotten by those who style themselves the people's friends, they have not been so by the yet surviving enemies of the people.

Who was it that by a humane, generous, and intrepid development of its power over the sympathies of a charitable nation, rescued an unhappy and ill-used Queen from the gripe of her revengeful and unmanly persecutor? What was our temptation to that discouraging course, what our safeguard against the risk of sharing deeply in the punishment designed for that most unfortunate of women, should our efforts to save her prove abortive, as at first all the world anticipated! We had no temptation but our reverence for right—we had no security but the conscientiousness of our own honour and of our country's justice. The triumph was pure as it was signal, and the death-blow to Royal tyranny will never, at least in England, be retrieved.

Was any portion of the British press before us in our denunciation of the abominable Six Acts? Who so strenuously or so darkly as *The Times* fought that virtuous and constitutional battle? Who, with such stubborn perseverance as this journal, in the teeth of obloquy—in contempt of power—borne up by the spirit of religious freedom alone—when Catholicism was expiated in this island—when Irish Catholicism was absurd, for a long time unleavened with politics, was abhorred—who, we say, stood the onset of public feeling and opinion which, then for many years pervaded Great Britain—who, onward, through good report and evil—under circumstances which would have filled all hearts with despair save only those whom the sense of duty animated—all save those whom the conviction of eternal truth inspired, though charged with Popery by our own brethren of the Church of England, though our perennial efforts to lift the Catholics from degradation were spitefully and meanly disparaged by those for whom we struggled—who, we repeat, so vigorously, so bravely, so consistently, so successfully as this enlightened journal laboured for more than 14 years until the toilsome eminence was gained, and equality of civil rights was won for all persuasions of Christians? This is not a boast, it is but an appeal to history, and an illustration of our own character, to which, by the systematic, foul, and disgraceful, as it is in its nature, the despicable calumny of a grovelling faction, we have (perhaps needlessly) been provoked.

The foregoing are some among many proofs which might have been adduced had time permitted, or necessity prompted us, to establish the public-spirited and popular habits of *The Times* news-paper. But the Reform Bill came, and did we *then* desert the people? The people will answer for us. It is true we often enough deserted the Whig Ministers *when they deserted* the principles of the bill, or when, neglecting to push forward and accelerate, they might be said to retard its progress. It is true that we spurred and lashed, and tormented, and enraged the Ministers, and drew down their bitter curses on our heads, and were not once but frequently regarded by them as a fierce enemy, against whom open war ought to be declared because we would not cozen, nor sooth, nor flatter, nor corruptly defend *them*, nor vamp up their absurdities, nor palliate their subserviencies, nor screen their weaknesses, nor suffer them to *go wrong with impunity*. All this was done by some of their wretched hirelings of the daily press, who are only not apostates to principles because they never had any: while in the unflinching maintenance of the principles with which we set out, and of the policy which we first recommended, no false delicacy, much less individual partiality, ever yet deterred us from rebuking or exposing "men," when we could thereby advance the "measures" which our view of the public welfare demanded, and such has been the pivot of our conduct since the dismissal of the Whigs. We are still true to the "measures" with which we started, and still consider as a subordinate theme the hands through which we procure them. The Melbourne Cabinet is no more, and to reinstate that precise Administration would be a thing as impossible as to restore the Plantagenets to the throne. We have never spoken one word in depreciation of that body of gentlemen; but why our adherence to them, and not to Reform principles, should be made the test of our political integrity, is for others to explain, not for us. Our alarm is at this moment excited more by the menaces of a real, rapid, and desperate movement towards revolution, than by any dream of an impossible reaction against the redress of grievances or the reform of abuses. Our duty now is more than ever to fight the people's battle—when they know not how to fight it themselves. We will save them from the consequences of the profligate recklessness or desperate iniquity of those who are endeavouring to mislead them. Often as we have served the people at immense personal risk of property and liberty, we will now render them the greatest of all services—*we will save them from themselves*. We will, God willing, save the country from the curse of a destructive and sanguinary anarchy, into which an impious faction is labouring night and day to plunge it. Our language and actions are governed by this conscientious impression of duty; and to whatever acrimony or malice in certain quarters we may have been for some short time exposed, there is not a day which does not now afford us satisfactory testimonies of the soundness of our original judgment, by the number as well as the quality of those declarations of confidence which the very last week—day, the last 24 hours have produced.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DISSENTERS OF BIRMINGHAM AGAINST THE TORY MINISTRY, WITH SIR ROBERT PEEL'S REPLY.

"At a meeting of Dissenting deputies held this day, December 26, at Ebenezer Chapel, the Rev. Timothy East in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Sir Robert Peel's manifesto addressed to the nation through the electors of the *independent* borough of Tamworth having been read,

"Resolved,—That this meeting view the manifesto as a crafty manœuvre to conciliate the good opinion of the Dissenters, by holding out promises of relief, but in a form so vague and Jesuitical that we feel the demand for 'a fair trial' ought to be refused to this wily politician, because he has been tried already and found in opposition to our just and reasonable claim, and because he avows that he 'has not accepted power on the condition of declaring himself an apostate to the principles on which he has heretofore acted.'

"Resolved,—That while this meeting would gladly receive, in common with the Dissenters through the kingdom, the redress of their grievances at any time, as a measure essential not only to their own dignity but the tranquility of the empire, yet they should prefer remaining for a season in their present degraded condition, for the following reasons:—Because of their utter detestation of the political character of the men who are now in office—a detestation which their enlightened countrymen will not deem either unnatural or unjust, when told that these self-same men have always proved themselves the bitter, and some the malignant, foes of the Dissenters, whose liberties they would rather abridge than extend, holding them up in the great councils of the nation as schismatics, fanatics, and atheists, whose children, though clothed with virtue, or sparkling with intelligence, they have asserted, possess a contaminating influence which precludes them from an honorable association with the sons of episcopal baptism and confirmation.

"Because the measures of relief which such an Administration would offer, if they act in accordance with their avowed principles, would necessarily prove unsatisfactory, and thus, by adding insult to the reproaches and contumelies they have so often heaped upon the Dissenting body, produce a degree of contempt for the British Government which we never have felt—which we do not wish ever to feel.

"Because if they offer bills of relief, which in themselves would prove satisfactory, yet this would exhibit, on their part, such an extraordinary species of political profligacy and hypocrisy as would prove injurious to the morals of the country.

"And because, though in most cases delays are dangerous, yet the redress of our grievances cannot be endangered by postponing the adjustment till the moral power of the nation has compelled the present Tory faction to assume the character of 'His Majesty's Opposition,' while the more patriotic and disinterested constitute 'His Majesty's Government.'

"Resolved,—That to avoid a participation in the guilt and disgrace of political profligacy and hypocrisy, and to convince those who are comparatively ignorant of the character and principles of Dissenters that we are not to be beguiled by flattery, nor duped by cunning, we will never seek the redress of our grievances from the hands of the present Administration; and if they should bring forward the bills of relief alluded to in the manifesto of Sir Robert, we will instruct our representatives to reject them, as unworthy our acceptance.

"Resolved,—That this meeting pledge themselves, and call on all the advocates of civil and religious liberty to give a similar pledge, in the event of a new election, to vote for no candidate who will not distinctly and unequivocally avow his utter detestation of Toryism; and his disapprobation of any act of public men who, to gratify their lust for power, or obtain the emoluments of office, are willing to abandon principles which they have always defended, to advocate measures which they have always opposed, feigning the character and employing the language of their political opponents that they may first deceive the British nation, and then govern its enlightened and patriotic Monarch.

"Resolved.—That this meeting presumes that no Dissenter, nor any friend of civil and religious liberty, will give his vote for Mr. R. Spooner, who now stands as a candidate to represent the borough of Birmingham.

"Resolved,—That the above resolutions be advertised in the *Birmingham Journal*, London *Morning Chronicle*, and *Patriot* newspapers, and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to His Majesty's Ministers.

"TIMOTHY EAST, Chairman."

"Whitehall, London, Jan. 1.

"Sir,—I have received the communication which has been made to me, by the direction of a meeting at Birmingham of Dissenting deputies, over which you appear to have presided.

"I cannot believe that either the sentiments embodied in the resolutions of that meeting, or the language in which those sentiments are conveyed, will meet with the concurrence and approbation of the general body of the Dissenters of the country.

"That body is, I apprehend, much too enlightened and too just to sanction such a principle as this—that supposing the Ministers of the Crown should propose to Parliament measures for the relief from grievances (measures which appear, in the opinion of the meeting, to be 'essential to the tranquility of the empire'), still those measures ought to be rejected at once by the representatives of the people, as unworthy of acceptance, however complete the relief, and however satisfactory the mode of effecting it.

"It would not be becoming in me to notice with any feelings of irritation or intemperance the expression in which the sentiments of the meeting over which you presided are conveyed.

"Neither those sentiments nor those expressions will affect the course which it is my intention to pursue, nor abate in the slightest degree my desire to consider in a spirit of conciliation and peace the redress of any real grievance of which the Dissenters may have just ground to complain.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL.

"The Rev. Timothy East, Birmingham."

The Times.]

PREROGATIVE!

We are now living under the King's Government. The nation has had no more to do with the elevation of its present rulers than the Turks with the choice of a Vizier. Yet the *Standard* talks of a "last cast for the Monarchy." Why, Monarchy never was more on the ascendant since the English were a people. Kingly government is at a premium among us. It has not been so high since the time of the last Revolution.

The personal presence of the Sovereign on the stage of public affairs, has been so uncommon under the modern usages of the Constitution, that on his recent sudden reappearance all men were astonished at the novelty of the spectacle. The return of such an actor to the stage of modern politics was no longer expected. Even the story that he had once been a leading figure there, was almost worn out of men's memories; and the tradition of the characters he was used to personate, and of the scenes in which he bore a part in the old drama of the Constitution, was not such as to make men desire their revival. Was it the similarity of the present state of affairs to the troubled scenes in which Prerogative formerly acted and suffered, that has now invited its return? Is the interposition of the Sovereign in disputes of ecclesiastical policy the least dangerous exercise of regal authority? Party spirit is once more inflamed by religious zeal. The gloom which enthusiasm has thrown over the politics of our day, recalls the fanatic rage which darkened the civil contests of the seventeenth century; and the deadly hate which lowers on the brow of the High Church faction threatens to renew the atrocities of that barbarous age. The emissaries of priestly power, minded with the thickest veil of bigotry, breathe out massacre and extermination. Every thing announces the last struggle and agony which shall precede the final establishment of universal toleration. Was it wise to exhibit the Crown on the side of either array, or again to mingle the ensigns of Royalty in the fierce conflict of religious factions? Is this a shock on which to try the strength of prerogative or the fragility of a sceptre? At such a moment, prudence would have prescribed an awful silence on those topics. But that fatal policy has been adopted which all history denounces. Prerogative has again plunged headlong into a religious contest, and the association of ecclesiastical with executive abuses has been rendered more intimate than ever.

When we consider the vast impulse which the cause of Reform has received—the prodigious expansion of all men's views with respect to constitutional legislation, which was instantaneously effected by the late stroke of executive magistracy—we must acknowledge these to be the most important as well as the most permanent of all its results. From the moment of the arbitrary dismissal of the People's Ministers, larger views of civil reform burst on the minds of all men; their ideas of constitutional legislation took a wider range; and the shadowy bounds, which up to that moment, had limited every project for new modelling our civil administration, were dispelled. The public mind made a mighty stride. At one bound, it passed the limit which it had still kept, as it were by tacit consent, in every survey of our frame of polity, and beyond which it had never ranged amid all its schemes of civil or ecclesiastical melioration. That simple act broke for ever the barrier which had confined the speculations of the boldest innovator; and the inquisitive spirits of men instantly rushed into the tabooed ground of the constitution of executive power, of the tenure of magistracy, of the use of prerogative, of the end and aim of regal authority.

To have exalted in the eyes of the world the Kingly species of executive magistracy, an opportunity was offered by the state of public affairs to the Sovereign of this realm, such as man never yet possessed; and that has been thrown away. To have sat aloof from the contest of ecclesiastical policy—to have preserved the neutrality of Civil mediation amid the storms of religious faction—such was the course by which Monarchy like ours might still have been surrounded by the silence and darkness which are its best defence.

But it is past. One rash step has torn aside the veil which guards that part of the Constitution where the image of executive magistracy stands. A single act has dissipated the mysterious revenue which guarded the place, and exposed to the public gaze those unknown powers which had hitherto frowned away the distant approach of scrutiny—which, amid all the lustrations of the temple, had dwelt, like the idols of barbarous nations, in congenial darkness.—*Spectator.*

SCIPIO.

LETTERS FROM PARIS, BY O. P. Q.

THE FRENCH STAR CHAMBER AND THE MONSTROUS CONDEMNATION OF THE NATIONAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

Paris, 17th December, 1834.

SIR,—Deeply afflicted, profoundly indignant, and sincerely desponding, I have just entered my study, closed my door, directed that no intruders may disturb my meditations, and have resolved to endeavour as briefly, but as forcibly as possible, to depict our situation, and present you with a sketch of that vista of trouble, agitation, civil war, distraction, and disorder, which is inevitably placed before us.

And I confess to you, that I have some hesitation in mind as to the course I shall adopt. I exclaim with M. Carrel—the great, good, wise, noble, disinterested, patriotic, sincere, and devoted Armand Carrel—"I know not, Gentlemen Peers of France, whether you are astonished at finding yourselves our judges; but we cannot for ourselves abstain from asking you, by what overthrow of principles, by what subversion of facts, by what course of political changes, it comes to pass, that we are now before you—to be tried by you—you being our judges!"

And yet I find, in my correspondence with the *Caronicle* and with the *Spectator* (and this affords me a moment's consolation) that I have for four years past predicted this result. I have told you, and I have told the friends of liberty in England and in America, that which I once more repeat—that there is no medium between marching with a revolution; and marching against a revolution, and that the moment the French and English *Whigs* (for such men as Grey, Brougham, and Althorp, and such men as De Broglie, Perier, and Dupin, are the real authors of all our present calamities) obtained power and resolved on "arresting the progress of the Revolution," from that moment the Counter-Revolution was inevitable; and in England you marched to Toryism, as in France we march to Henry the Fifth. Yes, by Heaven it is true! The Whigs, in whom a large portion of the friends of liberty in England confided, have sold the cause of Reform; as in France the Justes d'Hieu and the Doctrinaires have sold the Revolution of 1830 to the Counter-Revolution and to the French Tories. These are hard sayings—these are blant truths—these are plain facts. I state them broadly, not for the first or even for the hundredth time. The English Reformers did *not* understand their mission—did *not* act up to their duties—did *not* carry out and carry on their own principles; and over and over again, when spoken to, and when written to, by the French Reformers, they replied—"We are for a Parliamentary Opposition, and we disapprove the conduct of the French Republicans." Marrast, Cavaignac, Carrel, and others, obtained no sympathy and no aid. I grieve over this, and I have laboured hard to avert its consequences. But now the moment has arrived when the Kings are unanimous against the People—when the "Resistance" is united, and when the "Movement" is not united—when all is organized against the People, and when nothing is organized for the People. I repeat to you, "It is too late!" You will not believe me. You tell me that I may and probably do know best about France, but that you know best about England. Be it so. I will wait a few weeks, or a few months longer, if you desire it. I will see what a General Election will produce. I will see what a new House of Commons will effect. Only, I do not so wait to convince myself, but I so wait that I may please you. I know the conductors and the readers of the *Spectator* are men who love liberty and most ardently desire her triumphs. But as sure as that there is a God in heaven it is true that when you support as Reformers such men as Lord Palmerston, and rejoice in the prospect of the re-election of Whigs, and timid, nervous, alarmed, and aristocratical Commoners, you are preparing for yourselves that very Counter-Revolution of which you have so great a horror, and to prevent which you would make any sacrifice. Let Whigs support Whigs, let Tories support Tories, but let Reformers support Reformers. The Whigs and the Tories of France have conducted us to our Counter-Revolution; which is marching with such giant strides, that Lord Brougham yesterday heard Pasquier, the President of the French Star-Chamber, refuse to Armand Carrel the right of even naming the butchered, the assassinated, the murdered Marshal Ney; and this same Star-Chamber, without hearing the defence of Carrel on behalf of the *National* newspaper, condemned the noble-minded *grant* of that incomparable journal to two years Prison, and to ten Thousand Francs fine, for a simple libel on the Chamber of Peers.

When Armand Carrel looked round on the hoary criminals whom he addressed in the shape of judges—when he remembered, as he contemplated them, that a great number of them had pronounced the illegal Murder of Ney—that a great number had voted for Villele, supported all sorts of persecutions against the press, passed all sorts of laws to put it down—to crush it; whilst others had chaunted "Amen!" to all the decrees of the Empire as Senators—never daring to open their mouths except to sing some laudatory chorus in honour of all that Napoleon ever meditated or effected against national institutions and representative assemblies—when Armand Carrel remembered that these men, now collected together in 1834 as judges, had hidden themselves up four years ago in cellars and in garrets, or had fled precipitately to foreign climes, afraid

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and ashamed of showing their faces in France in broad day—and even burning their robes and ornaments as Peers, and changing their names, lest they should be found out and scouted by the people as the assassins of Marshal Ney; when Armand Carrel saw and recollected all this, he could not help exclaiming—"Some months have only elapsed since the events of July; and things and men and politics are taking their wonted course, just as they did before the Revolution of 1830; and this in such a manner and to such an extent that a time not far removed, another catastrophe, much More Bloody than those which have preceded it, is sure to take place, for it is inevitable."

This is the fact. Mark his words well in England! "Another catastrophe, much more bloody than those which have preceded it, is, at a period not far removed, wholly inevitable."

"We have seen (continued Carrel,) the blood flow in torrents; and we ask ourselves, if it can be that all this blood has been spilt in vain—and if it as all been lost for the cause of civilization and of our common country? This is the doubt, Gentlemen, and Peers, which we feel in appearing at this bar. Is all that has happened been an illusion? Has there really been a Revolution of July at all? Is it then not true, that the public places, the palaces of kings, the place in which you hold your sittings, belonged for eight days entire to a magnanimous people, far superior in intelligence, in morality, in courage, to the multitudes in olden times who assembled on the memorable 5th and 6th October, the 20th June, the 10th August, and even the days of September? Are we fools, or are we impostors, when we recall to our recollection the fact, that this magnanimous People were repaid for all their pains and anxieties, sacrifices and sweat, by proclaiming this People 'Sovereign'—saying to this People—promising to this People—that there should be no longer a Royalty but such a one as it should approve; that there should be no longer a Legislative Representation but in its name; and that even Legal Justice itself should be administered in the name of that People, holding its power from the People, who should invest even the Judges with authority? Surely Peers and Gentlemen, we must have been dreaming of marvellous things which have never existed; for we find ourselves, the people, brought before You—dragged from the ordinary tribunals—refused the justice which we demand at the hands of the country—taken away by force from our national judges and jury—and compelled to appear here in virtue of laws which we never dreamt of existing after the Revolution of July—obliged to ask you as a favour the right of explaining ourselves, not defending ourselves, for one defends oneself solely before a regular and legal tribunal. Before the Court of Peers, as before all exceptional and illegal tribunals, it is quite enough to explain oneself—to defend oneself is impossible—but to explain is enough to save appearances!"

Yes, this is the fact; and it fills us with amazement and with stupor. The French Peerage, which was scouted as antinational, aristocratical, and despotic, in 1830, now sits on the throne of its former misdoings, and summons illegally, unconstitutionally, and against the letter as well as against the spirit of the Character, the Press and the People to the bar of its Star-Chamber!

But the People—the leaders of the People—French Reformers—are not exempt from blame. M. Carrel has admitted the fact. When they were in power, they did not put down their enemies; they did not carry out and into full effect their own principles; they left to the future Chamber of Deputies the task of making a Press Law, and making a Jury Law, and making an Electoral Law, and making Municipal and Departmental Laws; and who was the consequence? Why, the People have been tricked, deceived, and insulted.

Hear on this subject the avowal of Armand Carrel.—"We must reproach ourselves. Men of July as we are, that we left such power—that we left such arms and instruments in the hands of the newly-formed Government. We now learn to our cost, that liberty does not defend herself by peaceable habits and by public opinion, however pronounced and decised it may be; but by forces, clearness, and the perfect harmony of all guarantees for the future, which must be obtained before laying down the weapons which have been taken up to insure a full success. The Revolution of July has been much praised for its extreme moderation, and it is not us who will blame it, but posterity will reproach that Revolution for its incredible confidence in the newly-founded Government. Scarcely has it saved itself from the bayonets of the Swiss troops, when it falls, as to-day, by the blows of its pretended friends."

M. Carrel then admits, that a portion of the blame incurred by those who placed so much confidence in the Government founded in July 1830, belonged to himself and his friends. "We had plebeian and philosophical hatred, but we had no well-arranged and digested political opinions. We knew how to reconquer the liberty we had lost, but we did *not* know how to take care not to lose it again. Thus of all the conquests we made in July, but one emblem remains to us—the *drapeau tricolore*; but one word—"National Sovereignty; and one immortal example, in order to teach us never to despair of a great and a holy cause."

But I cannot go on with these citations. I should fill your paper—and you have no room, and I have yet something else to say.

The *National* of 1834 was summoned before this modern Star-Chamber to account for an article which it contained a few days since, reproaching the Chamber of Peers for its past conduct, and urging it, from a sense of shame and of decency, to declare itself incompetent to try for high treason the three hundred and forty Republicans sent by the Juste Milieu and Doctrinaires to its bar. This article of the *National* was strong, nervous, and severe. It reminded the Peers of France of their former conduct, and of their former judgments; and counselled them to recollect that history would be severe—that Marshal Ney, who was condemned and executed by them and their orders, was now immortalized, while his judges were denounced as murderers. For this article the *National* was cited at the bar of the Star-Chamber; the Peers tried their own case—declared all who spoke against them were scoundrels—procured an eulogium in favour of their own characters—condemned the gerant of the *National* to two years' imprisonment, and the paper to ten thousand francs fine.

The defence of the *National* was interrupted. Pasquier, the black Recorder of the French Old Bailey, could not bear the name of Marshal Ney. Carrel pronounced it often. "Defender," said this wretched old man, "you are speaking before the Chamber of Peers. There are in this assembly judges of Marshal Ney. To say, as you have just done, that the judges who condemned him stand more in need of having their characters reinstated in public opinion than the Marshal, their victim, is an expression which may be considered as an offence against this Chamber. Take care, or the law which is applied now to M. Rouen may be applied to you."

But what said Carrel? "if amongst the members of this House who voted the death of Marshal Ney, and who still sit here, there is one who finds himself wounded by my words, let him make a proposition against me; let him denounce me—let him call me to the bar of this House. I will appear before it. I shall be proud to be the first man of the generation of 1830, who shall come here to protest, in the name of indignant France, against this abominable assassination!"

When Carrel had thus spoken, the public souted with ecstasy; and the Peers who had voted the death of Ney, hung down their heads.

"I prohibit you from speaking any more," said the President; and Carrel sat down. But amongst the Peers whom he addressed there was one Frenchman—*one* honest man—*one* who gave way to his emotions of generosity and of justice, General Excelmans rose and cried—"Yes, I agree in the opinion of M. Carrel. Yes, the condemnation of Marshal Ney was a judicial assassination."

The rest of the trial was comparatively unimportant: 138 Peers voted the condemnation of the *National*, and only 15 its acquittal; 121 Peers voted for 10,000 francs fine, the rest for smaller sums; 98 for two year's prison, and 50 for a month.

Hurl him away! Hurry him off! to prison, to prison, Vive la Bastille! But the day of vengeance will arrive; and that day, in *France*, will be terrible.

Your obedient servant, O. P. Q.

Spectator.]

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extracts of a letter from an occasional Correspondent, dated Constantinople, October 28.)

We remark here with regret that the journals in the West of Europe teem with exaggerated and distorted accounts of the affairs of Turkey and Syria. Even the affliction of the plague, an autumnal fever of the typhus kind, such as prevails in other countries in a mitigated form, has been the subject, it is believed, of designed misrepresentation; for neither has the virulence of this disease been greater than usual, nor has the mortality exceeded former years. Indeed, its fort has been spent long since, and apprehensions are now forgotton.

Should it be required why this spirit of misrepresentation exists, colouring all that transpires around us with a hue of darkness, the solution of the problem will be found amidst the heated feelings which exist between the Government of the Sultan and that of his lordly vassal, he Bashaw or Viceroy of Egypt, supported by party spirit and controversy, leaning on the one hand upon the order of principles of the Government in its absolute away, and on the other upon the attitudes assumed by the Ambassadors of England and France in the great question at issue.

They are the partisans of Menemet Alli, few indeed in number, but influential from times and circumstances, who rake up the embers and complicate things already complicated in themselves, and by foreign interference created into a labyrinth. It is thus an interest has been sought in defaming and defacing every act of the Government with a view to distract its councils and paralyze its energies. Among other things, the Sultan has been accused of neglecting one of the first duties of his station—namely, that of watching over the salubrity as well as the safety of his people, to the end of checking the progress of disease by wise and vigorous enactments to prevent communication, added to which these men of party would endeavour also to impose upon the belief or the world that the reforms introduced into the empire are not really founded upon principles tending to moral advantage, harmony, unity, and civilization notwithstanding, it must be evident to all the world that the effect has been to organize and control that fiery zeal, and those ardent passions of men who formerly recognized no fraternal sympathies and who existed upon their own prejudices, which at the same time gave law to the empire. No credit is given to the Sultan for levelling those distinctions which formerly separated the Christian from the Mussulman; on the contrary, his defamers have the temerity in general terms to assign motives which are intended to go far in attaching to the Sultan a charge of misconduct, stupidity, fatality, and superstition. This is the *speculative* vice of a party, who on the other hand must find their interest in upholding the all-righteous Government of the Viceroy of Egypt.

In drawing a parallel between the rulers both of Turkey and Egypt, and describing only matters of well-authenticated fact, it will be seen that the Viceroy, although he established schools for instructing in the French language, besides creating a court of justice on the European model, yet he never evinced a desire to cement his relations with any other nation than France. England and her interests were always neglected or sacrificed to her more favoured rival. This feeling of policy took deeper root after the organization of a body of dependents, forming a sort of council of state, upon the model of France, and the nomination of Abdy Effendi, a youth educated in Paris, as President.

Notwithstanding the aspect of these things, however they may sound in the ears of Western Europe, the Viceroy deals as largely in fiction as the jugglers of the country whose destinies he rules over with a despotism unparalled, in ancient or modern history, amidst the mockery of institutions called liberal, forming, as in truth they do, but agencies for the development of his sovereign will throughout Egypt and its African dependencies, Arabia, and Syria. Mehemet Alli, the principles of whose government are so little understood except in the East, besides the functions of dictator, legislator, and executor of laws framed by himself, is also merchant, farmer, shopkeeper—in short, all in all; and the soil, the people, as well as the produce of their industry, belong wholly and exclusively to one great monopolist, the dragon, as it is whispered by the suffering inhabitants, of an exhausted state. As to the courts of justice, no man has the hardihood to hazard any cause in those tribunals against his fellow without sanction previously obtained from the authorities, or without purchasing the price of justice in the first instance; and so to causes in which the Government is interested, madness itself would not commit the folly of seeking for redress of injuries against the power which inflicts them. All Egypt can exhibit is the silent but gigantic feature of despotism on the one hand and hypocrisy on the other; the latter calculated more to blind the understanding of Europe and to create partisans, than for any local or earthly object except that of systematizing and consolidating tyranny organized into a form the most revolting to humanity.

Superficial observers have been too generous and too indulgent to an idol, the reputation of whose power is nevertheless founded upon misrule as well as oppression, and who is seen only in the distance through the magnifying tubes offered by his satellites. Let them, however, answer to facts; and first, let it be inquired whether in Egypt, or the provinces connected to it by conquest or intrigue, any such thing is known as private fortune or individual property of any description, besides what may be temporarily bestowed upon and enjoyed by those who hold office under the Viceroy? Whether subjects of all classes are not forcibly engaged in labours for the state in the departments of agriculture and manufacture, as well as in war by land or sea, and as if under a law sacred and universal in all Moslem nations they enjoyed no greater claim to freedom than the negro slave. Let the depopulated soil of Egypt, now fast collapsing into desert, speak to facts, and let it be answered by the remaining 2,250 000 inhabitants, what has become of 2,000,000 of their brethren who cultivated the land in the time of the Beys? Is the world really retrograding? Alas, then, for the bitterness of a common affliction, and wo to unhappy Egypt, which drains adversity to the dregs! No longer can it be wondered that the Egyptian should say, "We are weary to exhaustion, and not only would we willingly surrender our country to the Christians, but to be freed from our torments we would submit without a murmur to the dominion of Jews."

The capabilities and resources of Egypt, it might be supposed, should have induced a more beneficial policy and happier results by far than those which have been gradually accumulating for years since the blow was struck which conferred that Pashalic upon Mehemet Alli, and which enabled him to consolidate his power, bloated and corrupt as it is. He had no domestic troubles to distract his attention, such as created the revolt of the Janissary troops; no insurrection to absorb his energies, like that which burst out in Greece, and caused so many disasters in the sequel; no foreign war like that of Russia; no rebellion like that of Albania. All was obedience around him: yet none of the fruits of true wisdom, tending to the happiness and prosperity of the people he ruled, comprehending his own at the same time, from which it is inseparable, were suffered to ripen. Well, then, may the world look round for any thing of a genial growth in a system so perverse and hideous, yet so artfully associated with ideas of civilization amidst barbarism, in a country where even the common precautions to guard the public health are neglected, and where no lazaret is to be found. What sort of logic can be employed to refute a host of stubborn facts, proving misrule and tyranny. I am totally at a loss to conceive; neither can it be comprehended in these parts why in the pending question between the Sultan and his vassal our sympathies should be given to Government (that of Egypt) whose interests are either French or unconnected with any interests of our own, if they do not in the actual posture of things stand diametrically opposed to the fostering care of our Government in the greatest latitude of British influence and competition. France retains Algiers; French rulers, mixed with other foreigners, to the number of 2,000 or 3,000, fill the chief offices of trust in Egypt. Mehemet Ali is an aged Prince, and the people are ripe for changing masters whenever the opportunity to do so may offer. Should our policy, in opposition to the moral inclinations of the inhabitants, oppose their submission to the Porte, to what nation besides France, already so powerful on the African coast and in their own country, will they bow submission, together with Syria, should that convulsed country continue so long in its unwilling obedience to Ibrahim Pasha, and a system so revolting to the habits, characters, and feelings of the tribes which inhabit it? But of this it is doubtful, for the accounts we constantly receive from that quarter evince a spirit of resistance so strong, that powerful as the Egyptians are, they will find much difficulty in retaining possession, even should the Sultan effectually cast away his sympathies for the afflictions heaped upon one of the fairest and most faithful departments of his empire.—*The Times.*

Miscellanea.

DR PARR AND CHURCH REFORM.—He was dining some years ago at Hatton, in company with several clergymen, and among them was an Irish dignitary who talked long and loudly of "our excellent church" of "our venerable establishment;" in whose fair face, it should seem, he could discover "neither spot nor wrinkle, nor any such thing." Having suffered him to run the whole length of his line, with no other interruption but a smile now and then, of pity, or a frown, sometimes, of displeasure, Dr Parr rose at length from his seat, and, after puffing in clouds for a moment or two, laid down his pipe—then resting one arm on the table, and enforcing all he said by the ponderous movements of the other, he broke out into a vehement declamation on the state of the Church—painting, in glowing colours, the grievances under which "it was sick, though he hoped, not dying"—especially in the unequal [illegible] in the mysticism of some parts of its creed—in the absurdity of some of its articles—in the servile spirit too prevalent both among its higher and lower clergy—and in their obstinate resistance to the most reasonable and desirable improvements. He insisted that the Church was fast losing ground, both in the esteem of the more reflecting part, and in the affections of the great body of the community. "Unitarians," said he, "multiply and calmly persevere. Methodists multiply, and rage and swagger. High Churchmen hate both, and abuse both; and deny the necessity of reforming themselves."—The Church is in danger. "I own it," said he, "but let *them* look to it who have brought it on; and who will not adopt the only method for saving us"—"Reform," cried he, roaring out with a voice that literally thundered, and assuming an attitude which seemed to defy all contradiction—"Reform! I cry, is the only safety for our Church. As sure as the uprooted tree must bend, or the tower undermined must bow—so surely our Church must fall, unless it be *refixed* in the good opinion of the people." Then turning to the reverend dignitary, "Sir," said he, "I give you your choice—reform? or ruin?—and mark my words, within twelve years that choice, whichever it be, must take effect." He concluded with giving, as a toast, "The Church of England and Ireland! may it be delivered from all its enemies, and from undistinguishing admirers and extravagant encomiasts—of all its enemies the worst!"—*Field's Life of Dr Parr*,—vol. ii, p. 126.

COMBATIVENESS.—One of the most efficacious modes employed by Dr Gall to determine the functions of the different part of the brain, was to observe, at every opportunity, the heads of person distinguished by any peculiarity of disposition or talent, and to note in what particular regions a large development appeared in them all. Having, in the course of his researches, collected in his house a number of persons belonging to the lower ranks, such as porters and hackney-coachmen, his attention was drawn to the fact, that while some individuals were spoken of by their comrades as remarkable for provoking disputes and contentions, there were others, of a pacific disposition, whom they regarded with contempt, and called poltroons. "As the most quarrelsome," says Gall, "I found great pleasure in giving me very circumstantial narratives of their exploits. I was anxious to see whether anything was to be found in the heads of these heroes which distinguished them from those of the poltroons. I ranged the quarrellers on one side, and the peaceable on the other, and examined carefully the heads of both. I found that, in all the quarrellers, the head, immediately behind and on a level with the top of the ears, was much broader than in the poltroons. On other occasions I assembled, separately, those who were most distinguished for their cowardice. I repeated my researches, and found my first observations confirmed. I therefore began to conjecture that an inclination to contention (*penchant aux rixes*) might really be the result of a particular organ. I endeavoured to find out, on the one hand, men of acknowledged superior bravery, and, on the other, men known to be great cowards. At the combats of wild beasts, at that time still exhibited in Vienna, there appeared a first-rate fighter of extreme intrepidity, who often presented himself in the arena to sustain, alone, a fight with a wild boar or a bull, or any ferocious animal whatever. I found in him the region of the head, just pointed out, very broad and rounded (*bombée*). I took a cast of this head, and likewise of those of some other *braves*, that I might run no risk of forgetting their particular conformations. I examined also the heads of some of my comrades, who had been expelled from several universities for continual duel fighting. Among these was one who knew no greater pleasure than that of establishing himself in an alehouse, and of mocking the workmen who came thither to drink,—and when he saw them disposed to come to blows, putting out the lights, and giving them battle in the dark, chair in hand. He was, in appearance, a little and weakly man. He reminded me of another of my comrades, a Swiss, who used to amuse himself at Strasburg by provoking quarrels with men much stronger and bigger than himself. I visited several schools, and had pointed out to me the scholars who were the most quarrelsome, and those who were the most cowardly. I prosecuted the same observations in the families of my acquaintance. In the course of my researches my attention was arrested by a very handsome young woman, who, from her childhood, had been fond of dressing herself in male attire, and going secretly out of doors, to fight with the blackguards in the streets. After her marriage, she constantly sought occasion to fight with men. When she had guests at dinner, she challenged the strongest of them, after the repast, to wrestle with her. I likewise knew a lady who although of small stature and delicate constitution, was often judicially summoned, because of her custom of striking her domestics of both sexes. When she was on a journey, two drunken waggoners, having lost their way in the inn during the night, entered the chamber where she was sleeping alone: she received them with such vigour with the candlesticks, which she hurled at their heads, and the chairs, with which she struck them, that they were forced to betake themselves to flight. In all these persons I found the region in question formed in the manner above described, although the heads were shaped in other respects quite differently. These observations emboldened me, and I began thenceforward to speak, in my lectures, of an *organ of courage*, as I then called it.—*Parenological Journal.—Examiner.*

Mr. Duncan Macneil has been appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland.

In the course of the last four years, no [illegible] than sixty-three Admirals and seventy-[illegible] Generals have paid the debt of nature.

Mr. Mathus, who died a few days ago at Bath, is regretted by all who knew him, for the amiable and excellent qualities of his head and heart. The virulent abuse with which he was honoured by the ignorant and bigoted, never for a moment ruffled his benevolent temper, or led him to retaliate on his calumniators.

On Sunday last, near two o'clock in the afternoon, the humble vehicle of Mr. Henry Hunt was observed standing in charge of his boy in livery, at Apsley-house, the splendid and spacious mansion of the Duke of Wellington. Some persons, who were curious enough, waited to see the result, and they saw Mr. H. Hunt resume his seat in the chaise after a short visit to the house; but, as a matter of course, they did not learn whether the visit had been paid to the Duke or his domestics.—*Morning Advertiser.*

Thirteen men and two women were drowned on the 27th ultimo, by the upsetting of a boat in a heavy sea near Tenby.

A case was tried last week before the Correctional Chamber of Paris, involving a serious charge of homicide by imprudence. A medical man was called in to a child, three years and a half old, which it was suffering under fever. A prescription was written, in which it was intended to order for a lavement, eight grains of *sulphate of quinine*, with a few drops of laudanum. But the prescriber having just previously been engaged in a warm conversation with a medical friend concerning *acetate of morphine*, inadvertently wrote down that potent drug instead of the quinine in the prescription. The apothecary who dispensed it did nothing towards rectifying the error, except, reducing the quantity to five grains. Scarcely was the lavement administered, when the child experienced a shaking sensation; the skin became of a violet hue, and was covered with large drops of perspiration. Convulsions ensued, and death with great agony in a few hours. The Court severely censured the conduct of the apothecary for making up a prescription so palpably incorrect; but, owing to the mitigatory circumstances, the accused prescriber was let off with a fine of 600 francs, and costs.—*Medical Gazette.*

It is understood that the differences between the Bank of England and the Joint-Stock Banks in the North of England, have been amicably terminated. The latter have agreed to abstain from the circulation of their own notes, on the condition of receiving accommodation from the Bank of England at a rate of interest somewhat below the market value.—*Times.*

The Marquis de Llanos, the Queen of Spains' Envoy, is stated to have received from Naples the answer that he would be welcome there as a private man, but not as an official agent. The Marquis de Toledo, Don Carlos's Envoy, was in the same situation at Naples.

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